

Theories of learning

chp 10 gestalt theory



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Absolute Theory The contention of the behaviorists that what an organism learns are specific responses to specific stimuli. Agnosia... ON THEORIES OF LEARNING CHP 10 GESTALT THEORY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now Behavioral environment According to Koffka, the environment as it is consciously experienced. Also referred to as subjective reality. Cognitive hunger Poppers term for the innate desire to revise expectancies continuously so that they are increasingly accurate in reflecting reality. Epiphenomenalism The belief that body sensations cause mental images are seen as the by-products of body experiences. Field Theory The belief that the environment consist of interdependent events. In psychology, field theory assumes that behavior or cognitive processes are a function of many variables that exist simultaneously, and a change in any one of them changes the effect of all the others. Geographical environment According to Koffka, the physical or objective environment. Also referred to as objective reality. Gestalt A German word meaning pattern or configuration. Individual memory trace The memory trace left by a specific experience. Insightful learning Learning that occurs very rapidly, is remembered for a considerable length of time, and transfers readily to situations related to the one in which the insightful learning took place. Integrative agnosia... Isomorphism As used by German psychologist, the relationship that exist between brain activity and consciousness. Law of Prägnanz The overwhelming principle in Gestalt psychology, which states that all mental events tend towards completeness, simplicity, and meaningfulness. Life space Kurt Lewin's concept to describe the simultaneous influences on a person at a given time. Memory process The brain activity that is caused by environmental stimulation. Memory trace The remnants of an environmental experience after the

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experience is terminated. Molar behavior A large segment of behavior that is goal directed and therefore purposive. Molecular behavior A small segment of behavior, such as a conditioned reflex, that is isolated for detailed study.

Phenomenology The study of intact, meaningful mental events. These intact meaningful mental events are called phenomenological experiences, which structuralists wanted their subjects to actively avoid and Gestalt psychologists felt were the basic subject matter of psychology

Phi phenomenon The experience of apparent motion that is caused by lights flashing on and off at a certain frequency. Wertheimer's discovery of apparent motion launched the Gestalt school of psychology.

Principle of closure Tendency to complete incomplete experiences, thereby making them more meaningful.

Productive thinking Wertheimer's term for thinking that is based on the understanding of principles involved in a problem rather than on a logic or the rote memorization of facts or rules.

Prosopagnosia...

Relational theory The contention of the Gestalt psychologists that organism should learn principles or relationships and not specific responses to specific stimuli.

Trace system A number of interrelated individual memory traces.

Transposition The Gestalt version of transfer of training, which states that a principle that works in solving a problem will tend to be applied to the solution of similar problems.

Zeigarnik effect The tendency to remember uncompleted last longer than completed ones.